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NUMBER 51.

IN THE CASE OF WAR.

TROOPS AVAILABLE IN THE VARIOUS STATES.

Investigation of the Organized Militia of the United States Shows There Are 9,407,694 Soldiers Available When Needed.

Uncle Sam Counts Warfors.

According to a report on the organized militia of the United States, which has just been prepared by the War Department, the United States, in case of need, can put 9,407,694 men in the field. Copies of the publication are as scarce as the proverbial hen's teeth. The public prints have furnished the War Department with only half a dozen copies, and these have been given to the President, the Secretary of War, the Assistant Secretary of War and the general commanding the army.

At the close of the year 1885 every State and territory, with the exception of Indian Territory and Alaska, has an organized national guard. The total force of the militia numbered 115,638, of which 102,604 composed the infantry arm, 5,215 the cavalry, 5,267 the artillery, 849 special corps and 1,448 generals and staff officers. In many of the States last year, over 100,000 men were called out, and the attention of the world held, and the attention of the militia to 95 per cent. in Vermont. The total appropriation allowed the militia by the Government amounted to \$400,000, while the States during the same period spent \$2,834,074 on these organizations. It is estimated that mobilization of the militia could be effected in the different States and territories in from three hours in the District of Columbia to seventy-two hours in Oregon, other State organizations assembling between these two periods.

New York is far in the lead in the number of men enlisted in the national guard, its strength amounting to 12,901 officers and enlisted men. Pennsylvania is second, with 8,482; Ohio third, with 6,493; Illinois, 6,226; South Carolina, 5,731; Massachusetts, 5,344; California, 4,364; Georgia, 4,355; New Jersey, 3,938; Alabama, 3,120; Indiana, 3,026; Virginia, 3,006; Texas, 3,000; Michigan, 2,875; Connecticut, 2,740; Wisconsin, 2,640; Iowa, 2,398; Missouri, 2,107; Minnesota, 2,027; Maryland, 1,885; Louisiana, 1,883; Kansas, 1,815; Mississippi, 1,695; Oregon, 1,530; District of Columbia, 1,471; Kentucky, 1,469; North Carolina, 1,403; Tennessee, 1,383; New Hampshire, 1,380; Maine, 1,337; Washington, 1,184; Nebraska, 1,137; Florida, 1,088; Utah, 1,003; Rhode Island, 970; Arkansas, 974; West Virginia, 845; Colorado, 533; Vermont, 800; South Dakota, 793; Idaho, 535; North Dakota, 525; Montana, 510; Arizona, 500; New Mexico, 470; Wyoming, 430; Nevada, 439; Delaware, 427; and Oklahoma, 153.

It is estimated in this publication that in case of necessity, Illinois could place 852,625 in the field; Pennsylvania comes next with 771,574, and Ohio third with 650,000; New York, 590,000; Indiana, 481,192; Kentucky, 361,137; Missouri, 350,000; Massachusetts, 339,391; Wisconsin, 304,343; Texas, 300,000; Virginia, 205,440; New Jersey, 284,887; Georgia, 264,073; Michigan, 260,000; Iowa, 245,899; North Carolina, 240,000; Mississippi, 228,700; Maryland, 205,816; Arkansas, 205,000, and the remainder of the States below 200,000 each.

In about two-thirds of the States, the publication says, the militia is armed with the Springfield rifle and carbine of various patterns. A number of the artillery militia regiments are provided with Gatling guns and 3.2-inch breech-loading rifles, but a large proportion of the artillery armament consists of 12-pounder Napoleons, 3-inch muzzle-loading rifles, Parrot rifles and other obsolete ordnance.

The aggregate of small arms ammunition held in reserve in addition to that in the hands of the troops is not far from 3,000,000 rounds. States having Gatling gun batteries keep on hand a limited supply of ammunition for these guns. The supply for field guns is very limited, and the quality by no means the best.

BALLINGTON NAMES HIS ARMY.

Salvation Ecclesiastical to Be Known as "God's American Volunteers."

"God's American Volunteers" is the title by which Ballington Booth's new Salvation army will be known. Commander Ballington Booth says that all official negotiations between Gen. Booth and himself are now closed. Ballington Booth said that the standard of the new army would be distinctly American. It will



NEW SALVATION ARMY FLAG.

consist of a white flag, emblematical of purity. In the center will be a large blue star, typical of hope; in the middle of this star a white cross, emblematical of sacrifice for others. In the corner of the standard or flag, nearest the top of the staff, will be forty-five white stars in a field of blue, representing the States of the Union. Over the central large star will read the motto, "The Lord my banner," and underneath the words designating the number of the post to which the standard is presented. It is to be carried by a color sergeant at the head of the parade along with the national flag. Following this description the commander said: "God Almighty grant that the principles and truth represented by this standard may be preserved by the American people for all time."

The uniform to be worn by "God's American Volunteers" has been decided upon. The dresses of the women will be made of seal-brown cashmere. The skirt will be perfectly plain, of such a length

that it will just clear the ground. The waist of the uniform will be a tight-fitting Norfolk jacket with three box plats down the front and three down the back. The headgear of the women will be a poke bonnet. The men's uniform will be almost exactly like that of the United States army.

A TWO-MILE PETITION.

The German-American Document Shipped to Alaska.

A New York paper says: The petition of the German-American Citizens' Union for a liberal Sunday law was presented to the Legislature on Thursday. It is probably the most formidable document which has ever been presented to that or any other legislative body. The petition itself is brief enough, but the signatures attached to it give it its formidable character. Appendix to it are about 200,000 names, and the slips pasted together make a roll of about two miles—10,500 feet long. To this there is also a place for presentation to the Legislature baffle the ingenuity of the managers of the union, and the petition was then called in. A. B. Smith, of the Troy Directory Company, was appealed to, and he designed the reel, which is shown by the accompanying illustration. The reel is twenty-six inches in diameter, set in a tripod frame, mounted on two wheels. The reel and frame are made of black walnut, highly polished, while the wheels and trimmings are of nickel. The reel was made by a concern engaged in

Short State Items.

James Hylton, an aged farmer, who died alone on the west side of Higgins lake, near Roscommon, was found frozen stiff, sitting by a fireless hearth. Carsonville and Applegate are engaged in a war to see which will be appointed the polling place for Washington township for the April election. They have both petitioned the Attorney General, but he refuses to decide the matter for them.

There is great excitement over oil in Bear township, near Newark. Farmers have leased nearly 15,000 acres to prospectors. Farmers were trying to induce farmers to organize a stock company for the purpose of sinking a well. The well will be 2,700 feet deep. Part of the necessary machinery is already on the ground.

Knights Templar and several subordinate lodges of the Masonic order suffered severe damage at Detroit in a stubborn fire in the upper stories of the Wayne County Savings Bank building, a five-story structure. The loss to the Knights Templar and the other lodges includes 400 fine uniforms and elegant furnishings and equipment, in all amounting to upward of \$40,000. The building is damaged to the roof. The Knights Templar, the Lowell and Hastings Railroad shares and numerous land contracts and mortgages. The assets will probably foot up \$400,000 or \$500,000, conservatively estimated. Sweet lost heavily in a wheat deal some time ago. His furniture factory was not a success financially and the Lowell and Hastings Railroad, in which he is a heavy stockholder, used up much of his surplus. He also suffered heavy losses through endorsement. Mr. Sweet is a pioneer flouring mill operator and wheat buyer and one of the earliest bankers. At one time he held nearly half of the total of the Old National Bank and until two years ago was its president.

While feeding a vicious horse, Gregory Reynolds, a young man, 30 years of age, living at Byron, was attacked by the animal and received injuries which, if they do not result fatally, will disfigure him for life.

Frank Dean, who was charged with burglarizing the house of Mrs. Sarah Goff at Disco, Macomb County, on the night of Feb. 18, was on Tuesday bound over to the Circuit Court for trial.

John Howard, a 9-year-old son of Joseph Howard, of Estey, was accidentally struck in the eye by an arrow shot by a companion. He has already lost one eye, and it is feared, cannot save the other.

The insurance companies have made a reduction of from 10¢ to \$1 per hundred

on the rate of insurance of Croswell property since the water works have been established at that place.

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GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

BARD DYING IN WANT

SAD LOT OF A FAMOUS WRITER OF SONGS.

Author of "Kathleen Mavourneen," "Awaiting the Final Summons—Chicago Salvationists Refuse to Follow Eva Booth."

Professor Crouch Dying.
Prof. Frederick Nicholas Crouch, the author of "Kathleen Mavourneen," is suffering from an attack of heart trouble, aggravated by poverty and want, and it is thought his end is near at hand. Prof. Crouch and family live in several back rooms of a house on West Lombard street, Baltimore, where on a small iron couch the old man is slowly wasting away. Often he is out of his mind, and then he talks of the old country, of the triumphs of his youth, and of the time of the coronation of King William IV., when he directed the Royal Band. Then his mind wanders to Ireland, whose cause he has often championed in martial song. In his delirium he speaks of the cupidity of music publishers, who have obtained music from him, and who have never paid him in return.

REFUSE TO FOLLOW EVA.

City Chicago Salvationists Desert the Old Organization.

Fifty members of the Salvation army at Chicago deserted Sunday at Princeton. Rank their desertion of the old organization. At the afternoon meeting, instead of marching to the platform and taking seats behind Commanders Eva Booth and John A. Carleton, they smoothed out the little white bows they had pinned on the lapels of their coats as the badge of rebellion and seated themselves with the general audience. The lasses still wore their blue uniforms and poke bonnets, but the seceding men appeared in plain clothes. It is conceded by both sides there will be two organizations in Chicago unless something causes Commander Bartholomew Booth to falter. Those who wore the white ribbon Sunday say a large number of officers and privates will throw off all reserve and flock to their standard. The white ribbon people say they are sixty-five strong in Corps No. 1 alone. This corps numbers over 150. The adherents of Gen. Booth declare there are not more than thirty revolutionists in Corps No. 1, and say the new organization will be short-lived.

NO RAINBOW IN SIGHT.

Trade Skies Continue to Be Dark and

Oppose Free Silver and Favor Mr. McKinley for President.

Wisconsin Republicans, in State convention Wednesday at Milwaukee, chose the following national delegates: Delegates-at-large, Philoetis Sawyer, William D. Hoard, Eugene S. Elliott; James S. Stont; alternates, H. B. Smith, W. S. Heine, James R. Lyon, Judge Plummer. The convention decided specifically for sound money in national finance and against free coinage of silver, and said that William McKinley is the presidential choice of the whole State. This action was taken in the biggest convention ever held in the State. These principles were presented to a convention of 681 delegates, and were adopted by a unanimous vote. Then delegates and crowded galleries joined in cheering the completed work.

RIVAL FOR PACIFIC MAIL.

Navigation Company to Establish Trans-Pacific Line of Steamships.

Evidences of great activity, political and commercial, in the affairs of Japan, China, and the countries of the far East come to the legations in Washington. As a result of Japan's prosperity, brought about by the successes in the war with China, that country has not only determined to largely augment her navy, but also to establish commercial steamship lines connecting the United States with Japan. The Japan Steam Navigation Company is preparing to enter the field, running between San Francisco and Yokohama, in competition with the Pacific Mail and the Oriental and Occidental lines, now controlling this trade. An active consideration in projecting the new Japanese line has been that of railway connection east from San Francisco, but in the event of a determination of the Pacific railways not to give the same rates as those given to the old steamship lines, which are branches of the railways, it is said the Japanese company, supported by ample subsidies from the Japanese Government, will be prepared to run at a loss in order to establish a foothold. New steamers are to be built, and the representative of the company has recently passed through Washington on his way to contract for the ships, two of which probably will be built in this country and two in England. They will be of 8,000 to 8,000 tons burden and of a speed several knots greater than the ships now in the Pacific service.

ROME SOCIALISTS IN A FERMENT.

Turn Out to Welcome Back Leaders Received from Prison.

The socialists of Rome turned out in force to welcome back to Rome and liberty the leaders of their party, Giuseppe de Felice. De Felice is a Sicilian and was formerly a member of the Chamber of Deputies. Early in 1890 he was arrested on the charge of plotting with the exiled anarchists Cipriote and Sig. Calzani, another deputy, of planning a revolution which had for its ultimate aim the overthrow of the monarchy. They succeeded in causing serious uprising in Sicily and other parts of Italy, in which considerable blood was shed and much property was destroyed. De Felice and about forty of his companions were tried and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, and while in prison several of them were re-elected or elected members of the Chamber of Deputies. Among the former were De Felice, Barbato and Bosco. But on July 18 last the Chamber of Deputies annulled their elections on the ground the men were convicts. The socialists, however, took the ground that as the prisoners were sentenced by a military tribunal for offenses of a purely political nature they were not convicts in the proper sense of the term. It was expected De Felice, Bosco and Barbato would appear in the Chamber of Deputies when the new cabinet made its first appearance before the house and claim their rights as deputies.

WISCONSIN REPUBLICANS

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The socialists of Rome Thursday, commenting upon the British-Egyptian advance up the Nile, said: "The Egyptian advance on Dongola is a great advantage to Italy. Italy, however, has been of great service to Great Britain in affording her a pretext for showing Europe that the time to speak of the evacuation of Egypt has not yet arrived." The advance of the Anglo-Egyptian troops up the Nile has restored confidence in Italy and it has strengthened the foundations of King Humbert's throne, which were rudely shaken by the Adowa disaster and the popular outbreaks which followed throughout Italy.

POWDER MILL BLOWN UP.

Mangled Remains of Five Employees Found in the Ruins.

A powder mill which gave employment to seventy-five men at Rifton, Ulster County, New York, blew up. The mangled bodies of five men were found in the ruins. The mill is situated about two miles from Rosendale, which is the nearest railroad station. The same mill blew up about eighteen months ago and at that time four men were killed.

LAME DEER FIRES AT CLOSE RANGE.

The campaigns against the combined tribes composing the Sioux or Dakotah nation had been prosecuted with such vigor and success through the latter half of 1876 and the early part of 1877 that by spring, 1877, all except one band had been brought into complete and final subjection," writes General Miles in his novel, "Lame Deer's band was still on the warpath, and that doughty chief had boasted that no force strong enough to beat him in battle could overtake him or come near his camp in his own chosen fastnesses. So while proper dispositions were being made of those Indians who had surrendered, a band was being equipped to teach Lame Deer and his band that the white man could approach his villages.

After their people had surrendered and confidence had been restored, it was explained to White Bull (or The Ice), Brave Wolf, Hump, and others who acted as hostages at the cantonment, now Fort Keogh, that it was very important that the only hostile camp left in the country should be brought in. They acquiesced fully, and in fact seemed much incensed because Lame Deer had stood out, knowing that his deprivations would be charged to their people, who were disposed to remain at peace. When the command was ready to move, May 2, 1877, some of these men were taken along as guides, as they were well acquainted with the habits and haunts of those who were still in hostility.

"Four troops of the Second cavalry had been sent to report to me. With this command, two companies of the Fifth Infantry and four of the Twenty-second Infantry, I started up Tongue River, Montana, on May 5, and after a march of sixty-three miles from the Yellowstone I crossed the trail of Lame Deer's camp, where he had moved west toward the Rosebud about the middle of April. Foreseeing that some of their men would be watching our command we passed on, as if apparently not noticing the trail or seeking their camp. After a short march beyond the trail the command went into camp apparently for the night on the Tongue River then after dark leaving our wagon train with an escort of three infantry companies, we marched directly west under cover of the darkness with the balance of the command, straight across the country as it was possible to move a body of mounted troops.

Wednesday morning a cyclone wind swept down three miles from Beaumont, Texas, and turned the house of George Galdam bottom up. Mrs. Galdam was knocked senseless and one of her children hurt. The residences of Joe Beghter and C. E. Hilderbrand were wrecked.

SEEDS WILL BE DISTRIBUTED.

Senate Joint Resolution Directed at Secretary Morton Becomes a Law.

The Senate joint resolution directing the Secretary of Agriculture to purchase and distribute seeds, bulbs, etc., as has been in preceding years, has become a law without the President's signature, the resolution having been returned to Congress within the constitutional ten days limit. Secretary Morton refused to carry out the old law and vigorously opposed the passage of the present more mandatory act.

Weyler Is Discouraged.

Madrid dispatch: Gen. Weyler may have to abandon Cuba—this is, he may be compelled to return to Spain without quelling the present determined and destructive rebellion in the island. Should this be the case, he will have to lay the blame of his military misfortune at the doors of the American Congress and the American people. There is no concealment in official circles in Madrid of the disagreeable fact that the friendliness of the United States for the Cubans has strengthened their resolution to fight to the last for freedom. Moreover, the merciful intervention of the American press, by the timely publication of outrages and executions in Cuba, hampers the work of Gen. Weyler. He knows that any atrocities committed by Spanish troops are at once published widespread to the world, and that they draw down execrations on his head. Hence those bloodthirsty tactics, with which he confidently expected to weld the Spanish yoke on the Cuban people, have had practically to be abandoned, and measures and policies of comparative lenity have taken their place. It is in these peculiar conditions that cause Madrid people to believe that there is considerable truth in an interview in which Gen. Weyler is alleged to have stated that, while he is confident of the eventual success of the Spanish cause, yet the "contradictory demands of prudence and extreme measures, combined with the difficulties arising from the question of belligerency and the elections," may compel him to resign.

Mail Is Destroyed by Fire.

Five thousand pieces of mail were destroyed by fire in station S of the Chicago postoffice. The blaze, which was incurred by lightning, caused a loss of \$15,000 and six fatal occupants of apartments in the building were made homeless.

There was no loss in the postoffice department, all money orders, cash and stamps having been locked in the vault.

Fatal Feud in Arkansas.

A tragedy was enacted at Westville, Ark. Charles Foreman went to the store of John Holland, postmaster, to settle an old feud. Foreman fired several shots and the postmaster shot him twice in the back, killing him instantly. Both were Cherokee citizens.

Gold Brick Swindler Guilty.

O. M. Norton, who was arrested at New York while attempting to consummate a gold brick swindle, was arraigned in general sessions, where he pleaded guilty.

Remanded to Kentucky Sheriff.

The Cincinnati Circuit Court has remanded Scott Jackson and Alonso Walling to the sheriff of Campbell County, Kentucky. They will be tried in Kentucky for the murder of Pearl Bryan of Greencastle, Ind., whose hideous body was found in a clump of bushes near Fort Thomas, Ky., early in February.

Spain Breaths Easier.

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Asks for Seeds.

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reasonable prices to the department 10,000,000 packets of garden, field and flower seeds, beginning with asparagus and ending with wheat. This number of packets will give to each member and delegate in the House of Representatives and to each United States Senator 15,000 packets for distribution among his constituents, after deducting one-third of the whole amount, in accordance with law, for distribution by the Secretary of Agriculture. All the seeds must be delivered on or before thirty days.

NOTABLE CUBAN VICTORY.

Spaniards Badly Worsted in Pinar Del Rio Fight.

The Cuban insurgents have dealt Spain a crushing blow. Trustworthy information has been received at New York from Havana that the battle fought a few days ago in Pinar del Rio, which the dispatches sent out with the sanction of the press censor described as a Spanish victory, was in reality a lamentable defeat for the forces of Gen. Weyler. This news reached Havana Thursday and was sent to New York in a brief cipher cablegram.

The source of the information leaves no doubt of its reliability. The Spanish officials will not permit the report of insurgents' success to be sent out of Havana.

It is expected that the details of the battle will be smuggled over to Tampa and there put on the wires. The late press dispatches from Havana say that officials

now admit that the battle was a fiercely contested one and that it was attended with serious consequences to the Spanish.

It is the firm opinion in New York among persons informed of events in Cuba that the Spanish cause is lost. It is also believed, despite denials, that this last defeat will add to the dissatisfaction against Gen. Weyler to either his resignation or recall will soon follow.

BATTLE BETWEEN SPANIARDS AND CUBANS AT CALIMETE.



The battle of Calimete was one of the hardest fought of the war. Generals Gomez and Maceo commanded the Cubans and Colon Pereda the Spaniards. The Cubans were attacked by the Spaniards in early morning and succeeded in forcing their assailants to retreat, leaving their dead and wounded. The Cubans lost 20 killed and 50 wounded, and the Spaniards 250 in all. Had the Cubans' ammunition not given out the Spanish loss would have been greater.

GEN. MILES IN DANGER.

INCIDENT OF THE LAST STRUGGLE OF THE SIOUX.

Christian Endeavor President Caught Committing Burglary.

Herbert C. Buck, an employee of the United States Express Company at Fort Wayne, Ind., and president of the Plymouth Congregational Church Christian Endeavor Society, was caught early Thursday morning in the act of burglary in the Lehman Book and News Company store. He had tapped three cash registers when he was cornered with a gun by Detective Coling. Buck's parents are most respectable pioneer residents of Fort Wayne. He was to have married this spring.

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Middleton Gets \$50,000.

At London, the Marquis of Salisbury, behalf of the subscribers, presented to Mr. Middleton a check for \$10,000 as a testimonial of appreciation for his services as chief organizer of the conservative party.

Herbert Booth Recalled.

A special from Winnipeg says that Herbert Booth, the head of the Salvation army in Canada, will give up his command and leave the country the first of the month.

Peru Purchasing Arms.

The Government of Peru has contracted to purchase 800 horses and 10,000 Mauser rifles for the army.

Scores Frozen to Death.

During the recent snowstorm in the province of Orel, Russia, 130 persons were frozen to death in one night.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$4.75; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 61c to 62c; corn, No. 2, 28c to 29c; oats, No. 2, 19c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 35c to 37c; butter, choice creamy, 20c to 22c; eggs, fresh, No. 10c; potatoes, per bushel, 15c to 25c; broom corn, \$2 to \$4.50 per ton for common to choice.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$4.50; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, common to prime, \$2.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 68c to 70c; corn, No. 1 white, 28c to 30c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 23c; rye, 38c to 39c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$4.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 72c to 73c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 27c to 29c; oats, No. 2 white, 19c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 33c to 34c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$4.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 72c to 73c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 29c to 31c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 22c to 23c; rye, No. 2, 40c to 42c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$4.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 68c to 70c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 27c to 29c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 23c; rye, 38c to 39c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 68c

ALL ABOUT THE FARM

SUBJECTS INTERESTING TO RURAL READERS.

Potato Planting with Modern Machinery—Good Fences Are Important—Many Pleasures in Farm Work—How to Guard Against Hog Cholera.

Planting Potatoes. In planting potatoes, either for home or for market, the first essential, says the American Agriculturist, is a well-drained, rich plat of land. A field which has been two years in clover is usually the best. To this apply a heavy dressing of well-rotted barnyard manure. Break the soil in the fall or the winter three or four inches deep, then let spring turn it over to a depth of eight or nine inches, and cut up thoroughly with a disk harrow, continuing the operation until the seed bed is well drained and in the best condition. Use a smoothing harrow to compact it sufficiently, so that it will not be dried out unduly. The ground is now ready for planting. The old method of hand planting will probably continue for the

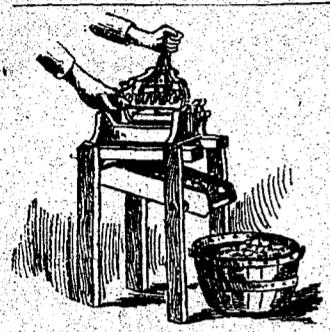


FIG. 1. HAND CUTTER.

general farmer who cultivates but a small patch for his own use. The potatoes are cut by hand to two eyes, dropped in rows three feet apart, with the hills eighteen inches apart in the row if they are to be plowed one way, and two and one-half to three feet apart if they are to be cultivated crosswise. Checking, however, is hardly ever necessary except where the land is very rough. For commercial planting, hand processes are entirely too slow, consequently inventors have constructed machines both for cutting the potatoes into suitable sized pieces and for planting them. There is also on the market a machine which cuts the seed and at the same time does the planting. Figs. 1 and 2 represent a hand potato cutter which will do the work of eight or ten persons. The potato is dropped into the hopper, the handle is brought over and pressed down, and the potato is cut into pieces of a uniform size. Fig. 1 represents the bottom of the hopper, crossed by six knives, with one running lengthwise. The number of knives can be decreased so as to make larger pieces of it, or can be increased and smaller pieces obtained. This machine can also be used for cutting beets, turnips, carrots, and other roots for stock feed.

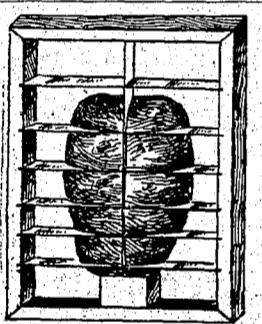


FIG. 2. KNIFE OF HAND CUTTER.

Machines for planting potatoes at the rate of four to eight acres per day are no longer an experiment. One man only is needed to operate the machine that plants cut seed, while the automatic cutter and planter requires a man and boy. These implements open the furrow, drop the seed, and at the desired amount and kind of fertilizer, and cover evenly with soil to a uniform depth, bringing an even stand. A marker indicates the next row and keeps the rows straight. One of these machines saves its cost on a farm where potatoes are grown to any extent.

Pleasures of Farm Work. Many people despise their work, when they ought to be thankful that they have something to do. A man or woman who goes through life loathing his daily work is a miserable mortal, who makes this world full of hell, and prepares the way for plenty of it in the next, says *Rural Life*. A child that has not been taught to work has not been half raised. An education that does not develop habits of industry is a curse to its recipient, and the recipient is a curse to the State. In this new country of ours there is abundant opportunity for everybody who loves to work to get rich. Industrious people are the happiest, most virtuous, and companionable of all society. Industry begets all the cardinal virtues, while indolence begets misery, want, vice and crime, and these things follow the rich as well as the poor. I met a farmer not long ago who had learned to hate his lot upon the farm! He had determined to sell out and go to a certain little village and open a restaurant. The village has already twice as many restaurants as the customer needs. The farmer has never had any experience in running a restaurant or walking in town life. It is, therefore, safe to predict that he will utterly fail and learn to hate the restaurant tenfold worse than the farm.

Seeding to Grass. A Connecticut farmer, who gives no clew as to the character of the soil, nor the kind of farming he is engaged in, asks advice about seeding clover to grass field that has been in hood crops for two years, but for which he has no manure or fertilizer unless he buys on credit, says *Storrs Agricultural Standard*. If he has no seed for the foder, a crop of oats and peas, and clover grown therewith, for plowing under in the fall, would be a good order to follow before seeding down. If this plan is adopted, I would advise the use of 500 pounds of bone and 200 pounds of muriate of potash per acre when the oats and peas are sown. Sow one and one-half bushel each of oats and of peas as early as the ground can be worked.

sow the peas under and sow the oats and fifteen pounds of common red clover seed after plowing and harrow lightly. Unless the ground is quite dry the clover seed should only be bushed in.

Different Kinds of Bone Meal. Bone meal is not confined to one name, but is known also as ground bone, bone flour, bone dust, etc. We find in the market raw bone meal and steamed bone meal. Raw bone meal contains the fat naturally present in bones. The presence of the fat is objectionable, because it makes the grinding more difficult and retards the decomposition of the bone in the soil, while fat itself has no value as plant food. When bones are steamed, the fat is removed and the bone is more easily ground. Moreover, the chemical nature of the nitrogen compounds appears to be changed in such a manner that the meal undergoes decomposition in the soil more rapidly than in case of raw bone. The presence of easily decaying nitrogen compounds in bones hastens, in the process of decomposition, to dissolve more or less of the insoluble phosphate. Bone meal should contain from 3 to 5 per cent. of nitrogen, and from 20 to 25 per cent. of phosphoric acid. About one-third to one-fourth of the latter appears to be in readily available condition. Raw bone meal generally contains somewhat more nitrogen (1 or 2 per cent.) and rather less phosphoric acid than steamed bone meal. The fineness of the meal affects its value; the finer the meal the more readily available it is as plant food. —*Bulletin New York Station*.

Draining in Place of Grading. It is often said by farmers that low, wet places need to be filled in so that the water that now settles in them can run off over the surface, says the American Cultivator. But anyone who tries to grade in even a small hollow knows how ineffective this method proves. A drain dug through the center of the place, if a small one, and with two or three branches if larger, will do the work much more cheaply and effect a permanent improvement. Where a large quantity of water runs into the low place from adjoining uplands the drain may not at once be able to remove it. But water standing over a field even for two or three days, while an under-drain beneath it is carrying off the surplus water, does no harm to any crop. There are, in fact, no crops on the land in spring excepting winter grain. We have had winter wheat covered on a flat piece of land several inches deep with water, which froze over the surface, but without any injury to the wheat. The water sank away under the ice. By the time a thaw came the surface was dry and the crop had simply been saved by the ice from exposure to the freezing and thawing of surface soil it would otherwise have received.

Small Litters Are Best. I believe that a sow that produces six or eight pigs at a litter will bring a better income generally than one that produces twelve or fifteen pigs, says a writer in an exchange. The reason why I think so is this: A sow in farrowing twelve or fifteen is almost sure to have a lot of them small, very runty and no account whatever. Almost sure to be all sizes, and what is more disgusting than to have a large litter of pigs of all sizes. A litter of this kind seldom grows and does as much good according to the food consumed as a smaller litter. The unevenness of the litter seems to be the worst feature of the situation, for the reason that the larger ones fight off the smaller ones, and thereby, after while, the smaller ones begin to dwindle and die, and after all, you have nothing left of your large litter but a few of the larger ones, where, if you had eight good pigs to start with, you would not be bothered with the trouble I have spoken of.

The Best Geese. Pure black African, Embden and Toulouse geese have been grown at the Rhode Island Experimental Station, as well as crosses from Embden and Toulouse, Embden and Black African, Black African and Toulouse, and wild Canada and Black African or India. According to the results, the Black African is the best pure breed for profitable production, while the Embden, as regards early growth and quality when dressed, is more desirable than the Toulouse variety. First crosses from the best breeds give better results than the pure breeds. More extensive experiments in crossing geese have been planned, and the necessary stock procured. The various pure breeds will be compared as to egg production, and the artificial incubation of goose eggs will also receive considerable attention.

Drinking Water. Speaking of drinking water for the hens it is subject too often left out of consideration, says *Homo and Farm*. They don't want or need a great deal, but they want it with a vehemence that makes up for any lack in quantity. And in cold weather they ought to have it with the chill taken off. Cold water may not hurt the hen's teeth, but it does the rest of their organism, and it isn't good for them. A good plan is to give the flock water three times a day, and to empty the vessel from which they have drunk afterward, so as to prevent the water freezing in it.

Guard Against Hog Cholera. On farms where cholera appeared last summer and fall new hog lots ought to be provided this spring, and the animals should not be allowed to run in pastures which were frequented by diseased stock. If necessary, sow a patch of clover which will take the place of a regular pasture field. Lots can usually be moved at comparatively small expense. Unless precautions of this kind are taken, another outbreak may occur at any time. Proper sanitation, food and good care may ward it off.

Shelter Seats. American Gardening very truly says that shelter belts in certain sections are as much of a necessity as they are ornamental to the home. These afford desirable protection from cold blasts of the north and west, and from the hot winds of the south and southwest.

Good Fences on the Farm. Good fences are an important thing on every farm, and they need to be kept in good repair. Keep weeds and brush well culled out of the corners.

EASTER HEADGEAR.

VERY FEW NEW FEATURES ARE SHOWN.

Bonnets Seem Deliciously Dainty and Hats Are Perky and Fresh—Everything in Millinery Now Has a Decidedly Springlike Appearance.

Hats of Late Date.

LL the millinery "openings" have been celebrated, and those who attended them have settled down to the conclusion that Easter headgear will present very few absolutely new features. Yet the bonnets seem so delicately dainty and the hats so perky and fresh that one quite loses sight of the fact that there are few changes. In general, hats are lighter, flowers are spread, brims are transparent, trimming is crisp, and everything is as springlike as can be. Flowers and ribbons are the characteristic trimmings for the season, and there is a tendency to cut away from the heavy plumes that have made the winter hats so picturesquely. Pleated silks, ribbon and gauze seem in place on all hats; indeed, one may almost say that no hat should be without something of the sort. One of the few novelties is a little turban-like hat of the sort that comes first in the accompanying illustrations. These are in endless variety. On them are yards and yards of crisp mouse-line de sole or paper-like tafta crinkled into the tiniest accordion pleats and cut into ruffles about a hand breadth wide. Then the ruffles are pinned out along the edge, and on a tiny wire



AS IF TOPPED BY LIVING RHOM.

frame the ruffle, all crinkled and crisp, is laid round and round till you can't see where it begins or ends. It seems like a collection of pinks or a smother of crysanthemums, and right up out of the center stands an aigrette. Such a headpiece is a hat, a turban or a bonnet, but as you wear it, and if it is unbending, it is because you have not had sense enough to adjust its folds to the most bewitching indorsement of every good point you have. These little affairs are to be very popular. They are as light as a thistle down, and come in all sorts of bright colors; geranium, turquoise-blue and bright grass-green being three of the past shades.

Their lightness is not an exceptional recommendation, because all the new hats are of featherweight. This is a comforting discovery, and another one is that the easy shape so long worn, the one next shown, with a medium crown and a brim sweeping wide in front and narrowing to the ears and back, now appears with a wire crown and with a brim of colored grasses woven in and out between the hair-like wires. A ruche of crisp grass-green tulle is at the very edge of the brim, a loose knot of sprangly ox-eyed daisies or miniature and ragged sunflowers is laid on the top of the brim, there is a lift of gauzy ribbon all yellow and green, black and white and so on, and a few in-woven strands of colored grass cover the meshes of the wire crown. That is all, but it is so light, so pretty and so fresh! Think of the first rain? Nonsense; it couldn't rain when a girl had on a hat like that; it would be just monstrous!

Another type that was seen in abundance at the openings was the familiar shape whose brim is pushed up in the center and that is recalled as being very fashionable only a few years ago. One of this sort comes next in the pictures. Its wee crown is there some



low, and by the tilt being as much more saucy as demureness always is when there is a twinkle in the eye and a dimple a-lirk under the prim look. Such a bonnet is little more than a brim, and enough crown-set away back and slanting forward to support the uprisings of plumes, a bunch of feathers standing perpendicular and terrifying, backed by a rosette or a big bow of ribbon. Such a hat would not follow its creed of contradictions did it not tie demurely under the chin. The puff of hair that rounds away from the forehead, allowing some curls to slide down to the brow, makes just the right setting for the hat, and a sprig of jeweled buckle right in front of the crown convinces the observer that the hat, for all its quaintness, belongs to this season; and is not an upheaval from grannie's ancient millinery.

Of hats that are designed for wear exclusively with tailor-made gowns there is such a dearth that it looks as if the tailor-made would be worn with a hat equally suitable to a silk gown or frivolous elaboration. For elderly women the season brings an especial provision. It is in the shape of a cottage bonnet, with enough of a brim to serve as a front yard to the cottage, and where, if she wishes, may be found silver bells, cockle-shells and all the rest of it. Mulberry purple combined with brown or with a dusky green is a suitable scheme of color, and if the bonnet be only wide—that is, reaching well over the round of the head from temple to temple, it is voted stylish and becoming. It must always be tied with a large bow.

Copyright, 1890. Good Fences on the Farm. Good fences are an important thing on every farm, and they need to be kept in good repair. Keep weeds and brush well culled out of the corners. where, but it is not to be seen, because of the scalloped crisp ruche of guaze in dresden colors and a thousand pleats that is laid along the top of the brim. The crown is at the base of the light bunch of flowers that triumphs out of the very center of this guaze maze, but who cares? The flower buds, the leaves spray prettily over all, and the many colored ribbons that are woven into the brim throw soft varled lights on the pretty face beneath.

Next Lesson—"Warning Against Sin."

Luke 13: 22-30.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THOUGHTS WORTHY OF CALM REFLECTION.

A Pleasant, Interesting, and Instructive Lesson, and Where It May Be Found—A Learned and Concise Review of the Same.

Quarterly Review March 29.

General Topic: Great Beginnings in Christ's Ministry. Lesson 1. The Forerunner of Christ. Luke 1: 5-17. Memory verses 15, 16. Golden Text, "Thou shalt go before the face of the Lord to prepare his ways." Luke 1: 76.

The beginning of testimony. There had been prophecy and witness before. All the prophets, priests and kings of the Old Testament pointed forward to Jesus. Now we have direct testimony: a finger pointing straight and a voice crying clear, "Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sins of the world." Keep the witness straight and clear.

Lesson 2. The Boy Jesus. Luke 2: 40-52. Memory verses 51, 52. Golden Text, "Jesus increased in wisdom and stature, and in favor with God and man." Luke 2: 52.

The beginning of the life, i. e., of the man Christ Jesus. He lived not only a divine but a human life. He wrought out for us not only an eternal salvation, but he set us the example of a perfect life here on earth. He was ever God and man, and in his growth, like unto that of his brethren in its outward conditions, he grew constantly in self-apprehension and full-armed strength as the God-man. This alone explains the marvel of his earthly development. He increased (Greek: cut his way through) in wisdom and stature.

Lesson 3. The Ministry of John the Baptist. Luke 3: 15-22. Memory verses, 21, 22. Golden Text, "Behold the Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world." John 1: 29.

Beginning of obedience. Christ had been ever submissive to the divine will, but here in the ordinance of baptism he publicly sets out to fulfil all righteousness. It is in reality the commencement of the official work of our Lord, and the lesson endures which gives us in reality two introductions to John the Baptist, may be a bit confusing to some. It is the place to fix the thoughts here on the Christ standing meet at the edge of the Jordan waiting in prayer for his celestial anointing.

Lesson 4. The Early Ministry of Jesus. Luke 4: 14-22. Memory verses, 18, 19. Golden Text: "His word was with power." Luke 4: 22.

Beginning of Christ's ministry. He has received ordination there at the Jordan. Now he preaches as it were, his first sermon. Or rather, he announces himself as the text and theme of all preaching, simply seating himself, having cited prophecy with the significant word, "This day is this scripture fulfilled in your ears." Thus he "began to say." Let us continue the proclamation with life and lip—Jesus only.

Lesson 5. The Power of Jesus. Luke 5: 17-26. Memory verses, 22-24. Golden Text, "The Son of man hath power upon earth to forgive sins." Luke 5: 24.

Beginning of the mighty works of Jesus. It was not the first miracle, but only one of the first, and the first recorded in the lesson series. Herein Christ manifests himself as sent of God, and having divine power in the visible sphere of physical miracles, proving himself to be of authority also in the invisible and spiritual estate unto the forgiveness of sins. The argument has changed to-day, and we demonstrate the reasonableness of his miracle working power by the manifest sin cleansing virtue that belongs to him and his religion.

Lesson 6. The Sermon on the Mount. Luke 6: 41-49. Memory verses, 47-49. Golden Text: "Why call ye me Lord, Lord, and do not the things which I say?" Luke 6: 46.

Beginning of Christ's teachings. The sermon on the mount has changed or modified and is destined to ultimately revolutionize all philosophical and moral thought. This teaching of the Christ is the basis of all true progress, the motive of all right reform. Its essential principles are truth and love.

Lesson 7. The Great Helper. Luke 7: 16-21. Memory verses, 14-16. Golden Text, "They glorified Christ, saying that a great prophet is risen among us." Luke 7: 16.

Beginning of help and healing. Jesus is destined to put every enemy beneath his feet, the last enemy being death. What he did with the sick, the dying and the dead while he was on earth was but indicative at once of the large compassion of his heart and the deep purpose of the soul. He shall finally silence the wallings of earth, half the world's and funeral procession and lead captivity captive.

Lesson 8. Faith Encouraged. Luke 8: 43-55. Memory verses, 48-50. Golden Text, "Thy faith hath made thee whole; go in peace." Luke 8: 48.

Beginning of faith. Not absolutely, but relatively and in the individual consciousness. The woman's timid touch, the ruler's solicitous holding on prompt us to approach Jesus; even though the heart within be weak and the burden without be very heavy. It is Christ and his grace that saves; our faith but brings us in connection with the source of comfort and power. Come to him; come just as you are, and bring all you have.

Lesson 9. Jesus the Messiah. Luke 9: 18-27. Memory verses, 23-26. Golden Text, "This is my beloved Son; hear ye him." Luke 9: 35.

Beginning of salvation. That is, as diligent and declared a finished salvation. Christ did not courage fail in his open proclamation of his Saviourhood until he had finished the work. Then only did he say, "Go ye into all the world and preach." But here we have the beginning of the proclamation and also the beginning of the salvation—the Christ of God! Also the way to begin the saved life in him. "Let him deny himself and take up his cross daily, and follow me."

Lesson 10. True Love to One's Neighbor. Luke 10: 25-37. Memory verses, 25-27. Golden Text, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind; and thy neighbor as thyself." Luke 10: 27.

Beginning of love. It begins with Christ. The last lesson told of the beginnings of life in the Christ of God; this tells of the beginning of his work in and through us. But keep the proper order. Christ first. Not good works. That was the lawyer's mistake. Jesus is the good Samaritan who picks us up out of our indolence and sets us on our way, and now as we resolutely abide in his Spirit we are able to do his works, or rather it is he working in us.

Lesson 11. Teaching about Prayer. Luke 11: 1-13. Memory verses, 9, 10. Golden Text, "Ask and it shall be given unto you; seek and ye shall find; knock and it shall be opened unto you." Luke 11: 10.

Lesson 12. Faithful and Unfaithful Servants. Luke 12: 37-48. Memory verses, 37, 38. Golden Text, "Be not drunk with wine, wherein is excess; but be filled with the Spirit." Eph. 5: 18.

Lesson 13. Teaching about Prayer. Luke 12: 49-59. Memory verses, 50, 51. Golden Text, "If any man come after me, let him not think that I will remove the stone from his path. For the mountain of the law and the commandment stand upon you. The kingdom of God is within you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid. For I am with you always, to the end of the world."

Lesson 14. The Longest Mustache on Record. Throughout the Virginias and the South generally. The newspapers of the places of the towns visited by Mr. Brown have loudly extolled

The Avalanche.

G. PALMER, Editor & Proprietor

THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1896.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Republican State Convention.

To the Republican Electors of the State of Michigan:

The State Convention of the Republicans of Michigan, is hereby called to meet at the Auditorium, Detroit, on

THURSDAY, MAY 7TH, 1896,

at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of nominating fourteen electors of President and Vice President of the United States, and electing four delegates at large, and four alternate at large, to the Republican National Convention, to be held at St. Louis, Mo., June 18th, 1896. Also for the purpose of electing a Chairman of the State Central Committee and two members thereof from each Congressional District and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it.

Under the call of the National Republican Committee, each Congressional district is entitled to two delegates to the National Convention, which delegates shall be chosen at District Conventions, held with not less than twenty days' public notice, and not less than thirty days before the meeting of the National Convention.

This committee requests that the several counties select their County Committees for the ensuing two years, at the County Conventions which elect delegates to the State Convention hereby called, and that the organization and membership of such County Committees, together with Post Office addresses, be at once forwarded to the Secretary of the State Central Committee at Detroit, in order that early and systematic work may be begun and carried on through the coming campaign.

The District Caucuses will be held as usual and the Convention governed as heretofore.

Crawford County will be entitled to two delegates.

Signed by the Republican State Central Committee
JAMES McMILLAN,
DENNIS E. ALWARD, CHAIRMAN,
Secretary.
Detroit, Mich. Feb. 21, '96.

Republican County Convention.

The republican electors of Crawford County will meet in convention by delegates at the Court House, in Grayling, Saturday, April 25th, '96, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention to be held at Detroit, May 7th, and to attend to such other business as may properly come before it.

The several townships are entitled to delegates, as follows:

Maple Forest, 2 Grayling. 17
Frederic, 3 Ball. 2
Grove, 2 South Branch, 2
Blaine, 2 Center Plains, 2
Beaver Creek, 2.
JOHN STALEY,
M. A. BATES, CHAIRMAN.
Secretary.

We doubt if Congress has censured Ambassador Bayard severely enough to cause him to resign.

Throwing aside Peffer and Stimpson and swinging into line for McKinley, is a wonderful improvement for Kausas.

The New York World predicts McKinley's nomination at St. Louis. Well, it does not require a shrewd forecast to arrive at such a conclusion.

The indications are that the opposition of the News and Tribune will land Mr. Pingree in the Governor's chair. Nothing now about Pingree, when he secured the opposition of such hoodoo—Alpena Pioneer.

Spain undoubtedly needs a spanking and needs it badly, but it is not at all probable that Spain will place herself in a position where she can receive what she needs.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

It is proper, of course, for the administration to be careful in the Cuban matter, but, at the same time, it can hardly make a mistake by doing what a large majority of the people of all parties desire.—Globe Democrat.

H. Clay Evans, of Tennessee, says he is not a candidate for Vice President, but is sure of being nominated for Governor. What is more, he will be elected, and the infamous wrong perpetrated on him by stealing the governorship from him, will be righted, so far as the people can do so.

The New York Press gives the names of thirty-two woolen mills in New England, employing 7,500 people, which are either shut down or running on one-quarter or one-eighth time. A year ago these people were earning wages which amounted to \$3,000,000 a year, but now they have been reduced to a rate of \$375,000 a year. It is predicted that there will not be a woolen mill in the country running full time on April 1st.

What Epitaph?

If I were ready now to die,
And one I should ask of me,
What word, engraven on my sepulcher
Would typify my life.

I well could answer, without second thought:
Such has been life to me from first to last,
So have my labors come to naught,
So have ambitions failed,
So have fond hopes been crushed,
That one word, graven deep upon my tomb,
Would typify the whole,
And say to all who saw and read:
"It were as well he had not lived,"
And that one word is "Failure."

But seeing this, some of my friends,
And there to some who have believed
And yet believe in me would say:
Not so; Did he not relieve the paupers of human
Did he not help bear another burden? Jerome
Did he not raise his voice 'gainst wrong and
Did he not labor 'mongst his fellow men?

To favor truth and virtue, and humanmankind?
How then can this be true?

And I could freely answer:
Aye, but the little that I may have done,
So puny, small and trifling is.

Compared with what I might and should have
That is simply nothing.

And the truth of this brief epitaph
Most fully proven is, and far beyond reply

Would be, if death were here,
And I, in softly cushioned casket

Were laid for my long sleep.

For then when loving eyes looked on me,

That never looked before and did not see

An answering love within my eye,

When fond lips pressed upon my brow

A kiss, receiving not in turn a fond caress,

When hand clasp met with no response,

Not sweet and loving words received reply

Would the truth be known?

And friends as well as foes would say

'Twas right, it should be given there,

The one word "Failure."

PILGRIM.

President Dole of Hawaii makes a bitter stab at President Cleveland by reporting in his annual message a probable surplus at the end of the year, and no bond issues anywhere in sight.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

The reason for McKinley's popularity is that his name is directly identified with the great and leading Republican principle of protection to American industries. There can be no doubt of that. Candidates who attempt to make protection take a second place will be disappointed.

The House had quite a lively debate on the re-olution censuring Ambassador Bayard, this week, but the House had made up its mind on that subject.

Among the political prophets is beard the voice of one Campbell, of Ohio, who was last fall buried by Ohio's big republican majority. He has crawled out of the debris and come to Washington to warn the democratic party of the death that will follow the split which everybody is predicting to occur at the Chicago convention. Prophet Campbell after imploring them to send delegates to Chicago who will not tot the ticket or platform of the democratic party of the democratic national convention ends his tale of woe by saying: "But I bolt or split now, and we are undone for all time. The democracy is destroyed forever, and its site sown with salt. It will live only as a memory, like the whigs, the federalists, and other combinations of the past that is far or near." It is evident that Mr. Campbell will be able to say: "I told you so," to the democrats a few months hence. He does not even promise the democrats a victory either this year or in the near or distant future, as a reward for restraining their inclination to bolt, but says his advice must be followed as the "only hope of party continuation."

A gentleman speaking of the latest move of the administration to keep democrats in office by a further extension of the civil service rules, said: "I wonder why they don't make a clean job of it and include the members of the Cabinet and the president and vice-president. It is all right to have the men and women who do the merely clerical work of the government protected by rules making their retention dependent upon their work, but it is nonsense to suppose that any administration is going to allow positions which have to do with shaping and carrying out certain lines of policy upon which the success or failure of the administration depends to be filled by men who are known to be politically opposed to it."

A democratic Senator is credited with having said of the Carlisle boom for the democratic Presidential nomination: "Carlisle is being used by Cleveland to draw the fire of those opposed to his administration, and, when he has been figuratively shot to pieces by the free silver democrats and the goldbugs, Cleveland will step forward as the only man to save the democracy from defeat and extinction, and will announce his willingness to run for third term, not because he thinks he can be elected but as a patriotic sacrifice to save the democratic party."

Our Washington correspondent says: It will be some time before Representative McMillen, of Tenn., again attempts to introduce an intoxicated Cleveland democrat to a silver democratic Senator. His last attempt was in the dining room of a Washington restaurant. He steered Mr. Don. M. Dickinson, who was postmaster-general during a portion of the first Cleveland administration, and who was upon this occasion loaded up to his whiskers with something which made him forget his good manners; over to a table at which Senator Pugh, of Alabama, was sitting. Although Mr. Pugh has been in the Senate since 1880 he had never met Mr. Dickinson. "Senator Pugh," said Mr. McMillen, "permit me to introduce the Hon. Don. M. Dickinson." Before Senator Pugh could reply Dickinson blurted out, "I don't know Senator Pugh and don't want to know him. Pugh is an old fool." Senator Pugh is 70 years old, but turning to Dickinson he said, rising to his feet, evidently prepared to fight: "I consider you a scoundrel and don't recognize you as a gentleman." That ended the episode, as friends interfered and Dickinson was put to bed.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Mar. 20, 1896.

Secretary Hove Smith got a severe raking over in the Senate this week for his failure to carry out the law for the opening of the Uncompahgre Indian reservation, in Utah, to the public. Senator Cannon, of Utah, started the ball with his resolution directing Secretary Smith to carry out the law and his speech showing that the "hold up" was in the interest of a few wealthy men. Later his remarks were endorsed by Senators Wolcott, of Colorado, Vest, of Mo., and others. The last named Senator took occasion to give Mr. Cleveland a few whacks over the head for his recent remarks about the western people and his acting as though the people of that section were in a condition of pupillage and did not know their own rights and their own interests. He said that if Mr. Cleveland "will interrupt hunting ducks in No. Carolina and silver democrats in Ky., long enough to come out we will show him a God-fearing, self-respecting, law-abiding people; we will show him churches, in which there is real and unaffected piety."

The movement to further delay action upon the Cuban resolutions by sending them back to conference for the purpose of changing the wording was squelched when the Senate committee on Foreign Relations instructed Chairman Sherman to push on the report of the committee in favor of accepting the House resolutions as a substitute for those adopted by the Senate to a vote at the earliest possible moment.

The House had quite a lively debate on the re-olution censuring Ambassador Bayard, this week, but the House had made up its mind on that subject.

Among the political prophets is beard the voice of one Campbell, of Ohio, who was last fall buried by Ohio's big republican majority. He has crawled out of the debris and come to Washington to warn the democratic party of the death that will follow the split which everybody is predicting to occur at the Chicago convention. Prophet Campbell after imploring them to send delegates to Chicago who will not tot the ticket or platform of the democratic national convention ends his tale of woe by saying: "But I bolt or split now, and we are undone for all time. The democracy is destroyed forever, and its site sown with salt. It will live only as a memory, like the whigs, the federalists, and other combinations of the past that is far or near." It is evident that Mr. Campbell will be able to say: "I told you so," to the democrats a few months hence. He does not even promise the democrats a victory either this year or in the near or distant future, as a reward for restraining their inclination to bolt, but says his advice must be followed as the "only hope of party continuation."

A gentleman speaking of the latest move of the administration to keep democrats in office by a further extension of the civil service rules, said: "I wonder why they don't make a clean job of it and include the members of the Cabinet and the president and vice-president. It is all right to have the men and women who do the merely clerical work of the government protected by rules making their retention dependent upon their work, but it is nonsense to suppose that any administration is going to allow positions which have to do with shaping and carrying out certain lines of policy upon which the success or failure of the administration depends to be filled by men who are known to be politically opposed to it."

A democratic Senator is credited with having said of the Carlisle boom for the democratic Presidential nomination: "Carlisle is being used by Cleveland to draw the fire of those opposed to his administration, and, when he has been figuratively shot to pieces by the free silver democrats and the goldbugs, Cleveland will step forward as the only man to save the democracy from defeat and extinction, and will announce his willingness to run for third term, not because he thinks he can be elected but as a patriotic sacrifice to save the democratic party."

Our Washington correspondent says: It will be some time before Representative McMillen, of Tenn., again attempts to introduce an intoxicated Cleveland democrat to a silver democratic Senator. His last attempt was in the dining room of a Washington restaurant. He steered Mr. Don. M. Dickinson, who was postmaster-general during a portion of the first Cleveland administration, and who was upon this occasion loaded up to his whiskers with something which made him forget his good manners; over to a table at which Senator Pugh, of Alabama, was sitting. Although Mr. Pugh has been in the Senate since 1880 he had never met Mr. Dickinson. "Senator Pugh," said Mr. McMillen, "permit me to introduce the Hon. Don. M. Dickinson." Before Senator Pugh could reply Dickinson blurted out, "I don't know Senator Pugh and don't want to know him. Pugh is an old fool." Senator Pugh is 70 years old, but turning to Dickinson he said, rising to his feet, evidently prepared to fight: "I consider you a scoundrel and don't recognize you as a gentleman." That ended the episode, as friends interfered and Dickinson was put to bed.

To See Niagara.

Niagara offers many scenes of marvelous beauty, of great variety, and of striking picturesqueness, that one should see under the varying conditions of sunlight and shadow, calm and storm, and under the silvery moonlight. Every mile of Niagara River, from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, especially from the Rapids above the Falls to the end of the gorge at Lewiston and Queenston, is filled with interesting and charming scenes. However long the traveler may linger, new beauties and new points of interest will present themselves, and the greater will be his appreciation of this wonderful scene.

He has seen a grand sight who has looked out from Falls View, where the Michigan Central trains stop, but let him not think he has seen Niagara Falls, for the great cataract is many sided, and should be seen from all points. The tourist will never know its majestic grandeur until he has stood below and seen its flood of waters pour from the very vault of heaven. He will never know Niagara's power until he has passed behind her waterfall, and felt the buffeting of its prisoned air, or stood beside the Whirlpool Rapids, and felt the utter impotence of man. He will never know its indescribable beauty until he has watched the very center of the Horseshoe and waded the spray of the waters, or wandered in the wooded aisles of Goat Island, or by the fairy cascades of the Three Sisters. He will never understand its wonderful voice until he has stood at the foot of the Great Horseshoe, and listened to its thunder, that Eugene Thayer, the famous organist, declared was "not a roar, but the divinest music on earth."

The banks of the river upon either side of the Falls have been reserved by the Ontario and New York State Governments as a free public park, so that the expense of a visit to Niagara has been shorn of exorbitant charges.

The hotel accommodations at Niagara are ample, excellent in quality, and reasonable in price. On the Canadian side is the Clifton House, open from May 1st to November 1st. On the American side the International and Cataract are open from May to about the first of November, while the Kaltenbach, the Prospect House and other hotels are open the year round.

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For Colds And Coughs.

"Early in the winter, I took a severe cold which developed into an obstinate, hacking cough, which troubled me for nine weeks, in spite of medical aid.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

being recommended me, I began to take it, and inside of 24 hours I was relieved. That one bottle cured me, and I cannot speak too highly of its excellence.—Mrs. E. E. Bosch, Eaton, Ohio.

Highest Awards at World's Fair.

forty cents, or seventy-five cents for the round trip.

CRAWFORD COUNTY AVALANCHE

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR

THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1896.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Don't forget the Republican Caucus, to-morrow evening.

Regular communication this evening. Look out for the Blue Light.

Buy your Evaporated and Canned Fruits, at Bates & Co's.

Go to the Republican Caucus, to-morrow evening.

Claggett's 35 cent Tea is a winner. Have you tried it?

J. Niederer of Maple Forest, was in town last Saturday.

One hundred doz. Canned Corn, at Claggett's. Only 5 cents a can.

A. H. Anna and son, of Beaver Creek, were in town last Friday.

Have you seen those handsome Chamber Sets at S. H. & Co's.

L. T. Wright is putting a furnace under his residence.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma. Wm. Cutler came in from camp, Thursday. Lodge meeting.

Big scheme in Prize Baking Powder, at Claggett's.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Feldhauser, of Maine were in town, last Saturday.

Go to Fournier's for Tablets, Pens, Pencils, Slates, School Bags, etc.

Read the advertisement of James K. Wright, "The chance of a life."

For Harness or quick repairs, go to M. F. Merrill's Harness shop.

J. K. Wright, Esq., was in Atlanta, last week, on legal business.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. A. McClain, was buried last Sunday.

Grand Opening of Fine Millinery, at Benson's, April 4th. and 5th.

D. Trotter returned from Wolverton, Monday evening.

Go to Fournier's Drug Store for School Books.

The township of Ball will elect Mr. Kellogg as supervisor, and Geo. Hartman, treasurer.

C. B. Johnson, of Maple Forest, brought in some fine fish, last Thursday.

A snap shot in Dried Peaches, at Claggett's. Six pounds for 25 cents.

Rev. R. L. Cope returned from his visit with friends at Caro, last Saturday evening.

Bates & Co. are offering the choicest Teas and the best Coffees, in town.

Rev. A. Henrity and family left for Detroit, their new home, last Saturday, on the noon train.

Go to Benson's, Friday and Saturday, April 4th. and 5th., and see his elegant line of Millinery.

Aaron Rosenthal, who went to N. Y. City, for a short visit, has accepted a position in that city.

Claggett's 50 cent Tea was imported by himself and is excelled by none. Try it!

Miss Vena Jones returned from a week's visit with friends at Chequing and Saginaw, Monday evening.

Pure Strained Honey, and a full line of Dry Fruit, at S. H. & Co's.

It would have been a saving of coal, to have held both democratic caucuses the same evening.

Decorate your tables with Claggett's Silverware. It costs you nothing.

A call was issued on Monday for a caucus of Prohibitionists.

S. H. & Co's. Peaches, at 5cts. a can, are immense for pie and sauce.

Cheboygan Democrats elected delegates to the state convention, all pledged to free silver.

Regular meeting of Marvin, Beller Corps, next Saturday afternoon, (the 28th) at the usual hour.

The best place in Grayling to buy Hay, Grain and Feed, is at Bates & Co's. Prices guaranteed.

Mrs. Dr. Wolfe will leave for Metamora, to-morrow, for a month's visit with her parents and other relatives.

S. H. & Co. have received a new line of Cook Stoves and Ranges, which are the best in the land.

S. C. Briggs, of Pere Cheney, was in town, Tuesday, having recovered from his severe attack of La Grippe.

If you enjoy a good cup of coffee, drink Claggett's Mandeling Java and Arabian Mocha, mixed.

Services at M. E. Church next Sunday, morning and evening. The topic in the morning: "An April Fool," in the evening, "Acting like a Fool."

Leave your orders for the celebrated Gilt Edge Maple Syrup, at Bates & Co's. It is manufactured by T. Wills Allis, Gaylord, Mich.

The Third Michigan Cavalry held a camp fire at Lansing last week. Gov. L. J. James O'Donnell, Burton Taylor and others spoke.

Mrs. D. Trotter left at noon, Tuesday, for two month's visit with relatives in Southern Michigan and Canada.

Elmer Knight came in from Houghton last week. Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Knight will return to Grayling about April 1st.

Charles Ingerson returned from Alpena last week, and will remain here for a little time, during the breakup of winter.

Gold Medal Flour is sold by S. H. & Co. The demand for it is so great that a car load lasts but a few days. Try it.

Regular encampment of Marvin Post, No. 240, Grand Army of the Republic, next Saturday evening, the 28th, at the usual hour.

I. Rosenthal is expected to be in Grayling the first week in April with a full line of Ladies Suits, of every description.

Dr. Ellis, the dentist, who is located here, will be in West Branch, the first week in April, during which time his office here will be closed.

Pratt's Food, for horses and cattle, has proven its good qualities this winter. S. H. & Co. sell it.

Levi Clement is braving on a freight train between here and Mackinaw, instead of switching in the yard. He likes the change.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. Most Perfect Made.

Fred F. Hoesli, of Elaine, was in town last Monday. He may represent that town on the Board of Supervisors next year.

Mrs. J. M. Jones will leave for Saginaw, Monday, to attend the W. R. C. department convention. She will visit friends in Chequing, before returning.

Prevent sickness among your fowls by using Pratt's Poultry Food. 25 cents buys a package, at S. H. & Co's.

J. E. McKnight has a dray team, now, that are nearly matched in size and color, and is the best for that purpose, of any ever driven in Grayling.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Re-newer has restored gray hair to its original color and prevented baldness in thousands of cases. It will do so to you.

R. E. Sherman, of Maple Forest, was in town, Tuesday. He reports that his children, who have been seriously ill for some time, are improving in health.

For Furnishing Goods you should go to the reliable house S. H. & Co., who carry only No. 1 articles.

If you want to buy a good new house, a piece of good new land near town, or from one cord to 1000 cords of wood, call at James K. Wright's office.

A prize is offered for a copy of the Roscommon News that does not contain reference to "wood on subscription." Try chips, L. W. Ward. —Omer Progress.

To please everybody caused S. H. & Co. to purchase a selected stock of Dry Goods. They are pleased to show it.

Sheriff Mullen Thursday for Sheriff Knapp of Roscommon county. He had stolen cattle and was held for trial, but had jumped his bail bonds. —Otsego Co. News.

David Fleming, a former resident of Grove, now living near Atlanta, was badly injured a few days ago by a load of logs. His neighbors raised a good subscription to help him along.

Farmers should bear in mind that the time is at hand, to figure on Land Plaster and Phosphate. S. H. & Co. can supply you.

Mr. and Mrs. Ochs, of Ball township, rejoice over the arrival at their residence, Tuesday morning, of a 13 pound daughter. Mother and child doing nicely. —Ros. News.

H. M. Barlow, of Shelburne, Missouri, brother-in-law of O. Palmer, died last Friday, and the body was brought to Hudson, his old home, for interment. Mr. P. left on the early train Monday, to attend the funeral.

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Sheriff Man is arrested Jay Bush, who was wanted at Roscommon on a charge of rape, this week. A reward of ten dollars was offered for information leading to his arrest. —Otsego Co. News.

W. B. FLYNN. Dentist, WEST BRANCH, MICH.

WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Insley.

Headquarters of the Grand Army of the Republic, for Michigan, were established in Lansing, last week. All communications addressed to the Adjutant General, should have added to it, Grand Army of the Republic.

The Chance of a Life Time.

YOU will never have the chance again to buy on as easy terms a new 8 room house with good cellar, ora 10 acres of swamp land within 80 rods of the village.

I also have for sale 1000 cords of Tamarack stove wood, which I will sell in large or small quantities, and deliver the same if desired. Enquire at my office.

JAMES K. WRIGHT.

Mar. 25, '96.

Republican Caucus.

A Republican Caucus for the nomination of township officers, and any other business that may properly come before it, will be held at the Johnson school house, in the township of Grove, on Saturday, March 28th, 1896, at 2 o'clock p.m.

J. M. FRANCIS, Chairm.

CHAS. FAUTLEY, Sec.

Western Youngs went to Grayling, yesterday, with another lot of fish. Among the lot was a 22 pound pickerel. They were all caught in Higgins lake with hook and line. —Ros. News.

Democratic Caucus.

The electors of the township of Grayling will meet at the Town Hall, on Monday evening, March 30th, 1896, for the purpose of nominating township officers, and to transact such other business as shall come before said meeting.

By order of Township Committee.

THE VICTOR TRADE MARK IS GUARANTEE OF FINEST QUALITY.

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WHAT HEADACHE IS.

The Danger Signal that Nature Gives to Women.

It Signals That Serious Female Troubles Is Imminent.

Most female diseases manifest their presence by a headache.

When a dull heavy ache in the head is accompanied by disordered stomach, bad taste in the mouth, dull eyes, pains in back and tude, nervousness, despondency and irregularity,

It is time to take the trouble and remove it. We will tell you right now that the symptoms indicate positively that serious womb trouble is imminent.

Don't let this fearful disease get you in its power. If you are uncertain, write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., giving full symptoms. Your letter will be read, acted upon and answered by one of your own sex, and without charge.

Note Mrs. Snyder's letter to Mrs. Pinkham.

"Before taking your remedies, day after day I would read the testimonials of women who had been cured by the use of your Vegetable Compound."

"At last I decided to write and tell you my condition.

"I had been examined by physicians who told me that my womb was very large and prolapsed, and also said there was a growth on the inside of the womb that must be cut out; menstruations were so painful that I suffered for three days of every month, and it was impossible to get any rest. For two months I used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, Blood Purifier and Sanative Wash, and now I am entirely cured. I had suffered nine years, thinking there was no cure for me, and it only took five bottles of your remedies to cure me"—Mrs. L. SNYDER, Trenton Junction, N. J.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS., Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst scrofula down to a common pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken. When the jungs are affected it causes shooting pains like needles passing through them; the same with the liver or bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all druggists.

Pond's Extract
Checks Bleeding, Reduces Inflammation, Quiets Pain, Is the Bicycler's Necessity, Sores, CURES Burns, Piles, Rheumatism, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Chilblains, Catarrh, Inflamed Eyes, Wounds, Bruises, Sprains, Headache, Toothache, etc. USE POND'S EXTRACT after Shaving—No Irritation, after Exercising—No Lameness. POND'S EXTRACT OINTMENT is a specific for Piles. 50 cts. POND'S EXTRACT "O." 76th Av., N.Y.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR
W. L. DOUGLAS
\$3. SHOE WORLD

If you pay \$4 to \$6 for shoes, examine the W. L. Douglas Shoe, and see what a good shoe you can buy for

OVER 100 STYLES AND WIDTHS,

CONGRESS, BUTTON

AND LACE, made in all

kinds of the best selected

leather by skilled work-

men. We make and sell more \$3 Shoes than any other

manufacturer in the world.

None genuine unless name is stamped on the bottom.

Ask your dealer for our \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$9, \$10, \$12, \$15, \$20, \$25, \$30, \$35, \$40, \$45, \$50, \$55, \$60, \$65, \$70, \$75 for boys.

NO SUBSTITUTE. If your dealer cannot supply you, send to factory, enclosing price and 35 cents to pay carriage. State kind, style and size, and also the width. Our custom department will fill your order. Send for new illustrated Catalogue to Box R.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

CENSURE FOR BAYARD

DENUNCIATORY ACTION TAKEN BY THE HOUSE.

Several Democrats join the Republican Majority, while Five Republicans refuse to vote against the Ambassador to Great Britain.

Rebuke an Ambassador.

For the first time in its history, the popular branch of Congress has rebuked an American diplomatic agent for his utterances abroad. The House of Representatives Friday adopted a resolution censuring Ambassador Bayard for his utterances in Great Britain. The majority was overwhelming, the vote standing 180 to 71. As if to emphasize the severity of the rebuke, says a Washington correspondent, the number of Democrats voting for censure was greater than the number of Republicans voting against it.

One Democrat, Mr. Bailey of Texas, made a speech in favor of the resolutions and condemned the ambassador quite as savagely as any of the Republican orators. One Republican, Mr. Willis of Delaware, spoke in Mr. Bayard's favor, but, it is claimed, he was actuated largely by State pride. Six Democrats—Bailey and Cockrell of Texas, Cummings of New York, Latimer of South Carolina and Layton and Sorg of Ohio—voted against Mr. Bayard, and five Republicans—Baker of Maryland, Cooke of Illinois, Draper of Massachusetts, Pitney of New Jersey and Willis of Delaware—voted for him. The second resolution, expressing the opinion of the House that our diplomatic agents abroad should avoid public discussion, was adopted by a still larger majority, the vote standing 191 to 59.

Mr. Adams (Rep., Pa.), who was minister to Brazil under the Harrison administration, was the first to resume the debate. He favored the resolutions and said Mr. Bayard's long service and commanding position as an American made his offense the more flagrant and reprehensible. To show Mr. Bayard fully recognized his position as the representative of the whole people, he read from a speech delivered a

way than by wearing it out. Until recently it was believed by both President Cleveland and Secretary Olney that the Spanish forces would probably be able to restore order in Cuba during the present winter and spring. It was because of this belief and because his love of fair play prompted him to give Spain a reasonable chance that the President has hitherto declined to take any step looking to interference into affairs of Spain and her colony. But it is now apparent the campaign in Cuba is nearly at an end, so far as this winter is concerned. The rainy season will set in soon, and then military operations of a serious and effective nature will have to end. Up to this time Gen. Weyler has made no substantial progress in the capture of the rebels, says a Washington correspondent, the number of Democrats voting for censure was greater than the number of Republicans voting against it.

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TO CONQUER THE SOUDAN.

Chamberlain's Declaration of British Policy on the Nile.

In the House of Commons Friday afternoon Mr. Chamberlain said that England's ideal policy was the recovery of the Soudan, and that there could be no real peace or prosperity for Egypt until the Soudan was recovered. He asserted that the present policy of the Government represented the immediate needs of Egypt and denied that Great Britain was plunging into a policy of adventure. Great Britain could not evacuate Egypt until her work there was accomplished. The reverses of the Italians in Abyssinia had encouraged the dervishes to resume hostile activity, and measures must be taken to restrain them before the situation became worse. At the close of the debate the motion of Mr. John Morley to reduce the vote for the civil service by

CARLISLE IS TO RUN.

TO BE A DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT.

Formal Announcement Will Be Preceded by Mr. Cleveland's Declination of a Third Term—Administration Support to Be Given Carlisle.

Cleveland to Decline.

According to a Washington correspondent, John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury, will be an aggressive candidate for the Presidency before the Democratic national convention next July in Chicago.

He will stand on an uncompromising sound money platform, and it is understood that he will have the unqualified support of the present national administration. A public announcement of his candidacy will soon be made by one of the Secretary's close friends in the Senate. This announcement, however, will not be made until President Cleveland has formally stated his purpose not to

stand for re-election.

Carlisle, who is not a member of the Democratic party, but is a member of the Whigs, will be supported by the Whigs, and the Whigs will be supported by the Whigs.

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